

THE DAILY REBEL

CHATANOOGA:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

There is no news of consequence from the front, as we go to press.

The question of raising the pay of soldiers was before Congress at its last session. The House passed a bill increasing the pay of soldiers to fifteen dollars a month. This bill was defeated in the Senate. The same subject, we see, is again before Congress, and we hope, at this session, something may be done.

We are decidedly in favor of increasing the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers. We intend in this article to give our reasons, and also to answer the objections which are urged against such a measure. At the time Congress passed the pay of soldiers everything was comparatively cheap. Now prices have risen fifty, one hundred, and in some instances three or four hundred per cent.

The soldier cannot buy with eleven dollars what he could have bought with seven when the rate of pay was fixed. Fifteen dollars will not buy as much now as eleven would eighteen months ago. Many of the soldiers are men of small means and large families, and what little they get will not do much towards supporting their families. The truth is, the present pay of a soldier is not enough to furnish him with all the comforts he needs in camp. It is true the Government furnishes him with a certain amount of food and clothing, but frequently in long and heavy marches he is compelled to throw away a portion of his clothes, because he is not allowed to carry much baggage. He also frequently wants some other kinds of food than the Government furnishes. But above all, he needs some money to send home to his wife and children. We again say, fifteen dollars a month, will not be as much as eleven was eighteen months ago, and is no more than the soldier is entitled to.

But it is said soldiers will recklessly spend what you pay them. This may be true in some few instances, but we hope not in many, and if the argument is good for anything it proves that soldiers ought not to be paid at all. It is said that soldiers, when they have money, become demoralized, engage in gambling, and other species of vice. If some soldiers do these things all should not suffer for what some do—the good should not be punished as well as the bad. Let vice of every kind be sternly prohibited in camp, and let the rules be strictly enforced, but do not in order to prevent some soldiers from gambling and extravagance, deprive others of what they need. The main objection is, that it will greatly increase our debt and injure our currency. This is the most plausible objection urged, but we think this can be announced satisfactorily. That there should be reform in our money matters, we have again and again urged. But the reform should be in other things besides the pay of soldiers. Let the Government see to it that large contractors are not making immense fortunes, that articles of food and clothing are not bought at one price and then sold to the Government at another—that Government officials and their agents are not accumulating immense sums by speculating with Government funds. These are the things in which reforms should be introduced, but where things are really necessary for the public service they should be furnished without regard to cost. The increase of pay to the soldiers would not amount to more than twenty millions of dollars, per annum. This would be a very magnificent part of our national debt, and if our currency is in such a condition that the issuance of twenty millions of dollars would destroy its value, it must be in a precarious condition indeed. We say save the twenty millions in some other manner. Let some of these contractors that are making enormous profits abase some of their profits, but that investigation be had as to what is done with Government money by those who handle it; then the pay of the soldiers will not be felt. If, however, the increased pay of the soldiers will increase the public debt, let it be done. Let those for whom they are fighting be willing to pay for their services and pay liberally. Let Congress manifest as much willingness to tax property as it is to bring soldiers into the field, and the remedy will then be applied to a diseased currency. We know that our soldiers are not mercenaries and fighting for mere pay, but that is no reason why they should not at least be paid enough to make them com-

fortable. We believe the country would willingly be taxed to increase the soldiers' pay.

R. L. ROAD NOTICE.—We are requested by Col. Cole, to state that trains, with ample accommodations for all soldiers and passengers, will leave for Tulahoma on this (Friday) morning at 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, running directly through, without detention. The cars will start from the depot ached at the hour specified. Officers and soldiers, on transportation, are especially directed to this notice.

Two ladies, while Gen. McClellan was at dinner at the Massachusetts House, Springfield, Mass., on his recent passage through that city, robbed a military cap, which they supposed to be the General's, of both its buttons, tearing them out ruthlessly, to be preserved as mementoes. The mortification of their feelings and the redness of their faces can be imagined, when one of the aids put on the mutilated cap, and the General put on his own, which was intact. Those buttons haven't been preserved, but the story has, and is told oftener than two ladies like to hear it.

Hon. Thomas C. Reynolds, late Lieut. Governor of Missouri, has succeeded the lamented Jackson, in the Executive of that State. He has addressed his fellow citizens and the soldiers of Missouri, in an eloquent inaugural, in the course of which he pays a deserved tribute to the late Governor, exhorts the children of the "lone star of the west" to continued patience, courage and devotion, and urges them the fidelity and just reward of history and the Confederate Government. The address is dated from Richmond, under date of February 14th.

A member of the First Tennessee Regiment of Renegades and a Butcher got into an alteration in the Market House at Nashville, Tuesday morning last, and after a free use of choice epithets, the former drew his sword-bayonet and the latter a huge butcher-knife, when Marshal Chumbley arrested the pair and conveyed them before the Recorder, who fined each \$3 and costs.

The Nashville Dispatch, of the 11th says resolutions are now pending before the legislatures in Illinois and New Jersey protesting against the appropriation of funds by Congress for emancipating the slaves in the border States, and repudiating, in the name of the protesting States, any assessment or obligations to repay the money so expended.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, has passed into new hands. It is now under the control of Messrs. Spots & Hawks. Mr. Spots was formerly captain of the Mississippi steamer Eclipse, which ran between Louisville and New Orleans. Mr. Hawks has for a number of years been proprietor of the Richmond House, Chicago.

An interesting letter from our own correspondent "COSMOPOLITE," was unavoidably crowded out of this morning's issue. It will appear to-morrow. We have several other articles in type which shall appear as soon as we can make room for them.

Knoxville has been the bevisited of several distinguished soldiers of late, according to the Register, which chronicles the presence of Gen. Johnston, Sterling Price, Bell Britton and others of note in the civil and military service of the Confederacy.

Among other business changes in Nashville, we notice that James R. Breast succeeds Craighead & Co., in the Hardware business. U. M. Taylor, the Musician has opened a Music Store at McGuire's old stand.

We regret to learn from the Rome (Ga.) Courier that a little daughter of John Bell Jr., and grand daughter of Hon. John Bell of this State, died in that place last week of scarlet fever.

M. M. Brier, an Alderman at Nashville has resigned, upon the ground of inability to attend properly to the duties of the office. He ought to have thought of that before he was appointed.

P. Prentiss says that John J. Crittenden never got off a better thing than when he said that the Conservatives of the North must fight Lincoln with resolutions and the rebels with bullets!

The "Queen of the West" is rampant as ever about running the Vicksburg batteries. It is a poor joke, though, to be making a *bust* of our fortified bluffs.

RELATION'S NOTICE.—The 2d Quarterly Meeting for this Station will be held in the M. E. Church in this City, next Saturday and Sunday. W. E. MURRAY.

Vallandigham's first name is Clement. He shows very little clemency, however, to the Yankee administration in his late speech.

They have a Ferry running across the Cumberland at Nashville, from the foot of Church Street to the foot of Fatherland in Edgefield.

BY GRAPE-VINE AND OTHERWISE.

ON DUTY OF THE DAY.

CHATTANOOGA. Thursday Evening, 8 P. M.

I feel like taking hold of the battery-handle this evening, and making the old wires hum a merry tune throughout the length and breadth of the land. I want to infuse a lively spirit and a spirit of determination down the lines of every Southern brigade. Ten more days and the dismal Winter will be over. Spring with ten thousand birds of promise, and the cheery carols of a million or more Southern birds, will be with us in a jiffy. Then the bustle of the camp and the sulphurous music of the battlefield will be resumed in earnest. The South and her independent sons will take to it with alacrity—"forward" will be the War-cry, and backward will roll the minions of the Yankee despot. Now is the accepted time to strike for the final and complete accomplishment of our national independence. The attempted subjugation of the South is becoming unpopular with Northerners at home—let us give these fellows in arms at Vicksburg, or the Appalachians, and in Rutherford county, such a wholesale thrashing that it will become more and more unpopular still with them. "Strike till the last armed foe expires," and if he don't expire

make him perspective a little at least.

Strike while the iron's hot—and if you think it ain't hot—heat it by striking. We have to *chip* a peace out of these fellows. In other words, we have to whip them all to pieces.

Then, and not till then, will follow that quiet which passeth all West-point understanding. In the mean time, I have just come into possession of a *Nashville Dispatch* of the 11th inst., from which I learn:

That the notes of the Shelbyville Bank are quoted at par in that city.

That Tennessee bonds sold at 97½ in New York on the 5th.

That there was a rumor in Nashville last week that Mr. John Overton, late of this city, died recently at Chattanooga. If my friend Overton really did die, here, he failed to apprise me of the fact, and the *Dispatch* is therefore permitted to get ahead of the *Gravine*.

The *Dispatch* says the matter of Mrs. R. J. Story and her negroes has been before the Chief of Police at Nashville, several times within the past two weeks:

It seems, from the evidence brought out, that two colored women belonging to Mrs. Story had rented a house and were living on the corner of Union and Cherry streets; that two or three days ago Mrs. Story went to the house and said to the younger of the women that she must go with her to Shelbyville. The girl said she did not wish to go. Mrs. Story said it made no difference—she must get her things immediately. The girl then went up stairs, and, not coming down when directed, she was sent for. The girl then went out upon the top of the house, and being still followed, jumped from the top of the house to the ground, with her child (which, it may be mentioned, is white) in her arms, injuring the child and herself severely. Mrs. Story caught her upon the ground, but after a struggle the girl effected her escape. Mrs. S. desired the aid of the Army Police in obtaining her servants, but it could not be given. Besides, it appears that Mrs. S. has attempted to get goods smuggled through the lines.

I have received a dispatch from Baltimore, giving an account of a banquet to Schenck, the Press subjugator. Horace Maynard, (of Maine,) was there, and said a great deal about the horrors of the war in his dear, dear State of Tennessee, which he claimed to be safe in the Union against all traitors in all time to come.

On Dit.—That Miss Lobbie Rice, the eldest daughter of Dan Rice, the showman, was married the other day at Girard, Pa., to Mr. Charles Reed, an equestrian connected with the great show. The match was a runaway one, and very distasteful to the bride's parents.

PERSONAL.

We had the pleasure of meeting our gallant and esteemed friend, Gen. A. Buford, on yesterday morning. From a long and active command upon the extreme front of our line in Middle Tennessee, he has been transferred to the army of Mississippi, with orders to report at headquarters thereof. The Gen. is looking in his usual excellent health, and will hardly fail to be heard from in his new sphere. We wish him the most ample opportunity nothing doubting the laurels, which will attend him.

Major John H. Forney, of the C. S. Army, was married on the 5th instant, to Miss Septima Rutledge, daughter of Col. H. A. Rutledge, of Talladega county, Ala.

Brigadier General W. S. Featherston, of Mississippi, has been transferred from the Army of Virginia to the West. He is succeeded by Brigadier General Carnot Posey, late Colonel of the 11th Mississippi Regiment.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—We learn that Joe Harrison, who was charged with the murder of the Confederate States' Marshal, Mr. Ross, at Marietta, some weeks ago, and who was sent to the jail of this (Fulton) county, for safe keeping, made his escape from thence on Tuesday night last. It is said that he bored through the roof of the jail with an auger and with the aid of a rope which had been furnished him by some one, he managed to reach the ground and effect his escape. The night was dark, and the rain falling in torrents favored his attempt. Up to this time nothing has been heard of him.—*Atlanta Intelligencer*.

Press Dispatches North.

[From the *Nashville Dispatch* of the 11th.]

New York, Feb. 10.—Our Consul at Montgomery says the rebels are getting supplies of arms and medicines through Mexican ports.

The Times' correspondent says rumors are about at New Orleans of a disorderly spirit among our troops at Ship Island. Several officers have been arrested for mutinous conduct.

The Times' Port Royal correspondent says our gunboats have not succeeded in making much impression on Fort McAllister, Georgia. The Moutain was not able to breach the works, the embankment being nearly thirty feet thick, and retired.

Cape Race, Feb. 10.—The Europa brings news that France had ordered six thousand additional reinforcements to Mexico.

Cairo, Feb. 10.—A letter from Vicksburg says the rebels are fortifying all points commanding the river below that city.

New York, Feb. 10.—The steamer North Star from New Orleans has arrived. She ran into and sank the Ella Fiarley.

The rebels at Port Hudson are continually strengthening their works, and threaten to shoot every Yankee in New Orleans if they defeat them.

Cotton commands \$1 to 22 cents. Gold is at 53½ per cent. premium. Government stocks are firmer.

We take the following from the telegraph column of the *Nashville Dispatch*, of the 11th:

A Dash on Batesville, Ark.

West Point, Feb. 7.—To Maj. Gen. Curtis.—The dash on Batesville has accomplished all that was intended. Express is just received from Col. Waring, commanding my cavalry division. He drove Marmaduke's forces out of Batesville on the night of the 4th instant, killing and wounding many, and capturing some prisoners, among them Col. Adams.

Waring says Capt. Ross, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, made the charge into Batesville most gallantly.

Such of the enemy as could not crowd into the ferries boats awoke the river.

Marmaduke's entire force is on the other side, and the pickets were exchanging shots on the morning of the 5th inst.

Waring has remounted his men from the country.

Of course, as the expedition was only intended as a reconnaissance and a foray, it has its full instructions to return carefully.

J. W. Davison, Brig.-Gen. Com.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New York, Feb. 9.—The steamer Marion, from New Orleans on the 5th, arrived here this morning.

B. F. Jones, Maj. & Q.M.

NEW ENGLISH GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT
P. G. BENNETT,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Cases English Made Prints.
Cases Mourning English Prints.
Cases English Lace.
250 Doz. Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs.
100 Doz. "Satinette" Oil Cakes.
100 Doz. Black Drap. and White Down Flax Thread.
100 Doz. Irish Linen Ladies' Short Fronts, and Handkerchiefs.
English Sea Island Brown Shirts.
English Linen Ladies' Short Fronts, and Handkerchiefs.
Brook's Sewing Silk, Brook's best and a spool cotton.
Hats, Caps, Gloves, etc., etc., etc., and various articles and for sale.

By order of P. G. BENNETT,
Whitehall St. opposite G. E. H. Hank Agency,
Feb. 12-13, Atlanta, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS DISPATCH OF TUESDAY,
Chattanooga, Tenn. Feb. 12, 1863.

General Orders No. 4.

I. All officers arriving at Chattanooga enroute who pass through immediately without delay to report to the connection of the railroad trains are required to report without delay to Lieut. Col. O'Bryan commandant of the Post.

II. All enlisted men found in Chattanooga without proper authority will be arrested and sent under guard to the Headquarters of the army.

By order of Brig. Gen. Jackson,
J. B. CUMMING,
A. A. Gen.

Atlanta Confederacy copy in and send bill to this office.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO JAIL.

TAKEN up and committed to jail on the 8th, by, a negro man by the name of Henry, and who belongs to John Ferrell of Etowah county.

He is about 21, or 22 years old, of a copper color, feet 10 inches high and weighs about 170 lbs.

J. H. SWAIM Justice, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LOST.

BY one of my negro teamsters, somewhere in the 1st street, a black memorandum book, in the pocket of which was two ten-, and one five dollar Confederate notes, and fifty cents in silver, and a one dollar State bill, and one pair of buttons. He is much distressed, and says he is "dead broke." It is proper reward, and further the interest of "scouting" humanity.

B. F. JONES, Maj. & Q.M.

BANK BILLS FOR SALE.

\$6600, State of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. Apply to

R. W. CORBIN.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chattanooga, Feb. 12, 1863.

OFFICERS assigned to duty at this Post will consider themselves on duty. Quarters not obtained through the Quartermaster's Department, or obtained otherwise, will be paid for, and officers are not to complain of the want of pay, unless they hold it to be due to the Quartermaster's Department.

B. F. JONES, Maj. & Q.M.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Alabama and Mississippi Railroad Company will offer at public auction, to the highest bidder (not less than one-half), on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1863, at the Hotel of Selma, in the city of Selma: \$40,000 bonds of the Company, dated January 1st, 1862, and due January 1st, 1873; and \$42,000 bonds of the city of Selma, dated January 1st, 1862, and due January 1st, 1872. The last named bonds, will be endorsed and guaranteed by the Railroad Company. All these bonds bear a per cent interest, payable semi-annually, at the Commercial Bank of Alabama, at Selma, with compound interest for the interest. The bonds of the Company (interest and principal) are secured by a mortgage, duly executed and recorded, on the entire Railroad property, with all its machinery, and rolling stock, and franchises, and other appurtenances. The road connects at the city of Selma, where it connects with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, with Meridian, Mississippi. Besides its very marked local advantages, relating to it a large local business, this road includes a most favorable position, in the great areas of the South, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the Northern and Eastern portions of the Confederacy; offering the most direct and shortest route from Vicksburg, and all intermediate places, to the Capitol of the Confederacy, and the South Atlantic cities.

Although the route through from Selma to Meridian has been opened only within the last few weeks, and is now being run as regularly as possible, as the arrangements in progress are completed,